WALT DISNEY WORLD®

DISCOVERY ISLAND

A VERY SPECIAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For more information about your role in protecting our land and animals contact:

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Curator, Discovery Island
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Lake Buena Vista, FL 32830-1000

Native Plant Society
1203 Orange Ave.
Winter Park, FL 32789

Florida Audubon Society
1101 Audubon Way
Maitland, FL 32751

U.S. Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
18th and C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

DISCOVERY ISLAND

Discovery Island is an 11 acre sanctuary where animals roam free, and man can touch the spirit of nature.

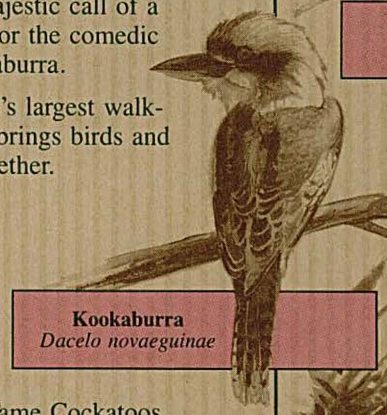
Over 90 species of animals and 250 species of plants inhabit this natural island which is part of the Walt Disney World Resort. Lush tropical foliage including five species of bamboo shield against wind and storm. Plants from all over the world shelter and support the Island's creatures.

Exotic animals, reptiles and birds, some threatened with extinction, thrive in this tropical haven. It's a community devoted to man's love and respect for nature as well as to research and preservation.

Designated as a zoological park, Discovery Island exchanges animals with other zoos. It has become home to both endangered and disabled animals.

Visiting Discovery Island is an adventure of the mind and spirit. Walk the shady paths and discover for yourself a world of rare beauty where quiet is broken by the majestic call of a Trumpeter Swan or the comedic laugh of a Kookaburra.

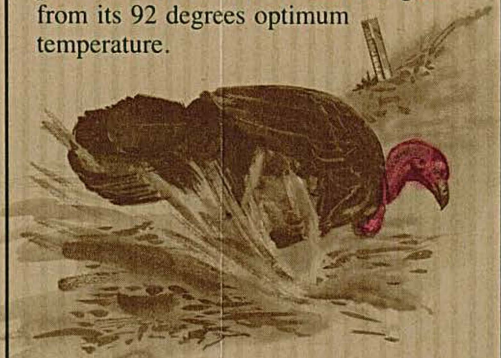
One of the world's largest walk-through aviaries brings birds and visitors close together.



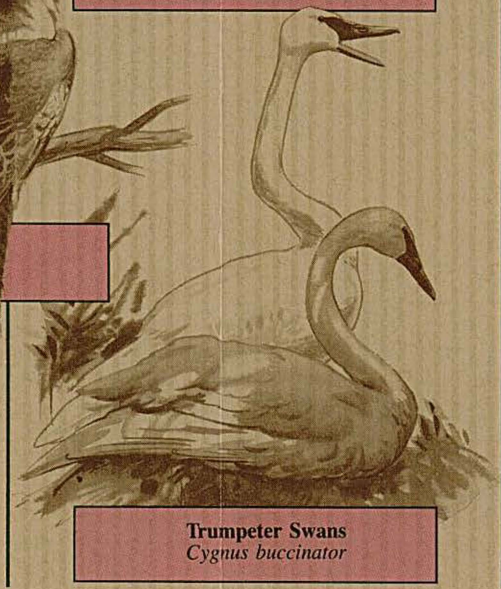
Kookaburra
Dacelo novaeguinae

BIRD SHOW: Tame Cockatoos, Macaws and other feathered friends in a close setting with trainer and guests.
THE HORNBILL: During nesting, the male seals the female into a tree and feeds her during the incubation and hatching period. Hornbills have become threatened because of the destruction of their native rainforests.

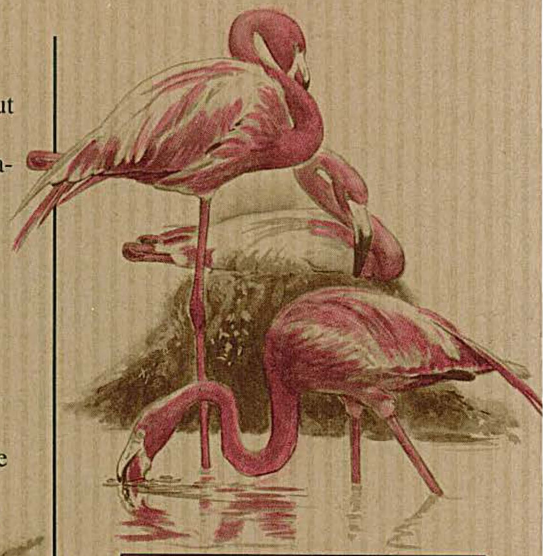
AMERICAN FLAMINGO: Once plentiful in Florida, the Flamingo could not adapt to the rapid growth but are still found in the Caribbean.
THE BRUSH TURKEY: Nesting season provides the setting for an amazing display of nature's wonder. The Brush Turkeys, natives of Australia, create a large mound of brush and leaves, six to eight feet high and 20 feet in diameter. The female digs a hole under the mound and lays her eggs. The male keeps the temperature of the nest constant by adding or taking away leaves. Measurements on the Island have found that the nest temperature varies no more than a degree from its 92 degrees optimum temperature.



Australian Brush Turkey
Alectura lathami

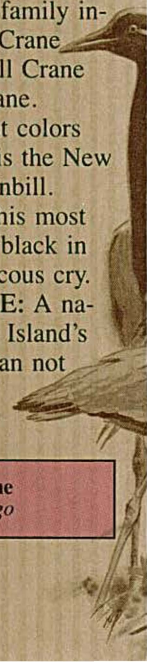


Trumpeter Swans
Cygnus buccinator



Caribbean Flamingos
Phoenicopterus ruber

THE KOOKABURRA: This Australian kingfisher is known for an infectious call that sounds like loud laughter.
SCARLET IBIS: The dazzling color of the Scarlet Ibis is even brighter here than in the wild due to a diet high in carotenes.
TRUMPETER SWAN: This largest of swans was once hunted almost to extinction. Their loud trumpet call is unmistakable.
CRANES: The Island crane family includes the African Crowned Crane, the large, red-browed Sandhill Crane and the small Demoiselle Crane.
TOUCANS: Noted for bright colors and large beaks, the Toucan is the New World counterpart to the Hornbill.
WHITE NECK RAVEN: This most intelligent of birds is mostly black in color and is noted for its raucous cry.
SOUTHERN BALD EAGLE: A native of the Florida wilds, the Island's bald eagles are injured and can not survive on their own.

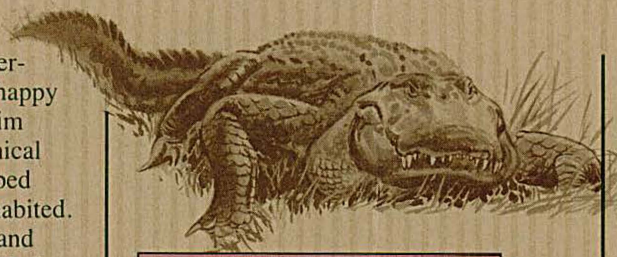


Demoiselle Crane
Anthropoides virgo

BROWN PELICAN: The re-emergence of the Brown Pelican is a happy example of man's efforts to reclaim what he has destroyed. The chemical DDT was widely used and absorbed by fish from the streams they inhabited. The Brown Pelicans ate the fish and the chemical caused the shells of their eggs to break before hatching. DDT was banned in 1965, and the Brown Pelican was protected by federal law. These Island pelicans are injured and can not survive in the wild.

SNOWY EGRET: This member of the Heron family can be spotted by his snowy white plumage and yellow feet which he uses as fishing lures.

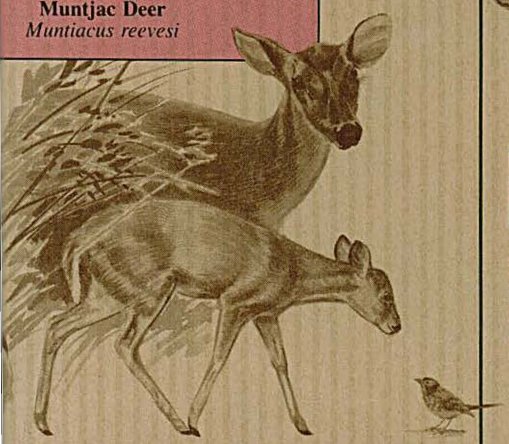
GREAT BLUE HERON: The largest of the dark herons, the Great Blue is blue and grey with a white head. The wingspan can reach 70 inches.



American Alligator
Alligator mississipiensis

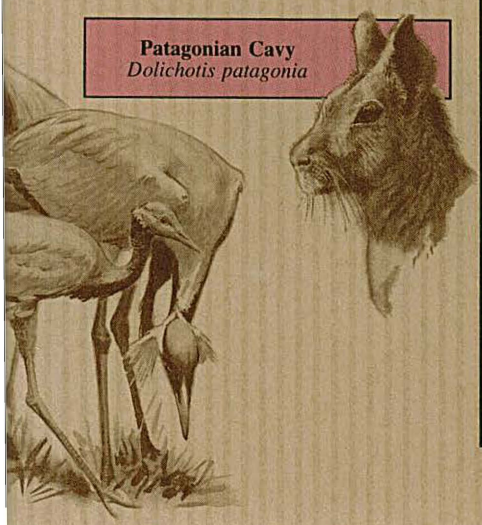
Southern Bald Eagle
Haliaeetus leucocephalis leucocephalis

Muntjac Deer
Muntiacus reevesi



Golden Lion Tamarin
Leontopithecus rosalia

Patagonian Cavy
Dolichotis patagonia



ALLIGATOR: A famous Florida native, 'gators have greatly increased their numbers in recent years.

GALAPAGOS TORTOISE: Seemingly from another time, these threatened giants can weigh as much as 500 pounds and live 150 years.

PATAGONIAN CAVY: Large guinea pigs with memorable faces resembling a rabbit, they roam freely around the Island.

MUNTJAC DEER: From Southeast Asia, these miniature deer reside in the Aviary.

GOLDEN LION TAMARIN: This tree-dwelling monkey, native of the American tropics, has distinguishing golden hair and lion-like features.

RING-TAIL LEMUR: A shy, gentle primate, the Lemur has a face resembling a fox, the body of a monkey and a long tail.

A COMMITMENT TO LIFE

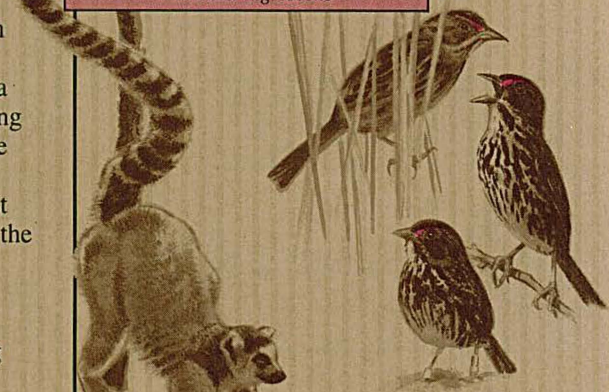
Respect for life and the land is an integral part of the philosophy of Walt Disney World Resort. This commitment is the foundation of Discovery Island and is part of every aspect of the Island's being.

The American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums has designated Discovery Island as the species manager of the rare Scarlet Ibis. Over 100 of these birds are on the Island, the largest population in captivity.

The Dusky Seaside Sparrow, a small Florida coastal bird, is near extinction. Only a few living relatives remain, the result of a special breeding project. Through careful interbreeding with the Scotts Seaside Sparrow it is hoped the Dusky may survive through its genetically related offspring.

The Island is a sanctuary for rehabilitating native Florida birds. Permanently disabled Brown Pelicans, Sandhill Cranes, Hawks and Eagles live free from harm in the protected environment of the Island.

Dusky Seaside Sparrow
Ammodramus maritima nigrescens



Ring-tailed Lemur
Lemur catta

DISCOVERY ISLAND/LEGEND

1. Discovery Island Dock
2. The Thirsty Perch - light refreshments/telephones
3. Parrot's Perch
4. Discovery Island Bird Show
5. North Inlet
6. Trumpeter Springs
7. North Falls
8. Swan's Neck
9. Bamboo Hollow
10. Vulture's Haunt
11. Restrooms/telephones
12. Toucan Corner
13. Seaside Sparrows Study
14. Crane's Roost
15. Avian Way
16. Boardwalk
17. Rookery Pond
18. Pelican Bay
19. Flamingo Lagoon
20. Tortoise Beach
21. Alligator Pool
22. Eagle's Watch
23. Restrooms

DISCOVERY ISLAND ALLOWS MANY OF OUR ANIMALS TO ROAM FREELY. HOWEVER, THEY ARE NOT TAME. PLEASE USE CAUTION AND DO NOT HANDLE OR FEED THEM. THANK YOU.

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